

Now Advertisements.
Tennish House—J. W. Collins.
Who wants a Whip—Capt. Barreford.
The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday, March 18th, 1885.
Formal Religion—Solemn Mockery.

During the former part of the present Session, the highest tribunal in the country—the Legislature—declared, it was "expedient and necessary to dissolve all semblance of connection between church and state;" and now before the Session is concluded, we find the "Governor in Council" prescribing forms of prayer, to be used in our Grammar Schools! If this invasion of the people's rights should be tolerated, no doubt the "Governor in Council" will be emboldened to make another step; and eventually those who conscientiously denounce forms of prayer as a solemn mockery, may look for the "Inquisition"—the stake—the rack—the prison, &c., &c. We have ever taken the position, that Government has no right to meddle with the religion of the people; consequently no business to prescribe forms of prayer for Godless teachers to hurry through before the children of a mixed and diversified population. These remarks have been called forth, in consequence of the "Council of Public Instruction, under the authority of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vic., chap. 186, and approved by the Governor General in Council," having prescribed the following

FORMS OF PRAYER:
I. BEFORE ENTERING ON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Let us Pray.
O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who has safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy Almighty power; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.
O Almighty God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, the fountain of all wisdom, enlightenment, we beseech Thee, our understandings by Thy Holy Spirit, and grant, that whilst with all diligence and sincerity we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that so, through Thy mercy, we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honor and praise of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, forever and ever. Amen.

The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all, ever more. Amen.

II. AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.
Let us Pray.

Most Merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks, for Thy Fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation; so that we may be thereby prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow, with renewed vigor, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and ever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Our Lord. Amen.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord, and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thine only Son, Our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all, evermore. Amen.

This high-handed act—this invasion upon the people's liberty—this downright insult to the yeomanry of Canada, should be resented with becoming dignity. The moment the inhabitants of this noble Province acknowledge the right of the state to dictate religious forms and ceremonies in connection with her public Institutions, that moment they become enslaved; and the longer such a state of things is tolerated, the stronger will the chains of bondage be riveted. What right has the "Governor in Council" to lay down to Quebec to prescribe certain forms of prayer, to be repeated at the opening and closing of our public Schools in Upper Canada? To be hurried through, perhaps, by Godless teachers! It was such tyrannical infringements upon the people's rights as those above mentioned, that brought about the troubles of '36 and '37. Hitherto Canada could boast of the freedom of her Institutions; but should this most blasphemous mockery be submitted to, it will gnaw like the canker-worm, at the very vitals of freedom, and establish a state hierarchy that will soon become intolerable. It appears to us an unwarrantable step to fasten upon this Province the dominancy of a peculiar kind of religion—a religion of forms and ceremonies, but denying "the power thereof." True, the Act further provides that those children forbidden by their parents to listen to this mockery—for you can call it nothing else, to say the least—need not stay during its repetition; but with what feelings will it be listened to by those who stay, when they know that a portion of their school fellows are on their way home to read how, in the name of the Lord, they are to perform this duty? We have

ever maintained the principle—and ever shall—that religious instruction should be left to the parents and the Church; and if allowed in our public schools, will result in sectarian difficulties that will eventually end in strife and discord. The very fact that some are allowed to go to their homes—as in the present instance—while others are forced to remain, is of itself sufficient to prove this.

We are pleased to find the *Leader*—a journal that may be looked upon as the organ of the present government—coming out manfully, and denouncing, in no measured terms, this infringement upon civil liberty. What ever else may be said of this journal, we believe it has ever been opposed to "state religion;" and this "decided protest" from that quarter may have the effect of producing some good result; at least we may hope so. The following extracts are taken from that paper:

OFFICIAL PRAYER.—We hasten to enter a decided protest against what a very large proportion of the people of Upper Canada will regard as a solemn mockery. We had begun to utter ourselves that we had pretty high right of official religion in this country; but it seems to be a mistake. The secularization of the Clergy Returns, and the accompanying declaration of the expediency of separating completely the Church from the State, who encourage the marks of real progress. But alas, for the consistency of human nature, that we should so soon be called upon to witness the government of this country telling the rising generation in what terms they shall approach their Maker!

We shall not be surprised to see denounced as an infidel and a heretic every one who ventures to question the right of any Government to prescribe forms of prayer to be used in the public schools. We shall not, however, be deterred from the performance of a public duty by the prospect of this denunciation of clamor.

We take the broad ground that government has nothing to do with the religion of the people; and that it is, morally speaking, no part of its duty to prescribe forms of prayer for the public or for any portion of it. Except upon this ground, how is it possible to combat the establishment of a national Church?

If we concede to the Government this right of officially prescribing prayers for schools, we must leave them to say what those prayers shall be; and it follows that the character of such prayers may change with every change of Government. If we have a Roman Catholic Government—and it is probable that a majority of the population is Roman Catholic—we may have prayers officially prescribed to the Virgin Mary; if a Presbyterian Government, Calvinistic prayers; and so on to the end of the chapter, not excepting Jews, Mahometans, or any other conceivable religion.

Hitherto our entire school system has been based upon the principle of leaving the religion of the child to the parent, priest or minister. We have hitherto gone upon the principle that the instruction of the child in religious duties should be left to them; that its devotions should be conducted under their guidance. Here an entirely new and opposite principle is not only avowed but acted upon.

The objection to official prayers was foreseen; and so it was provided that the objectors might stay away while the prayers were being repeated in the school. How much better to have left the care of the devotional duties of the children to their natural guardians or chosen spiritual instructors! Imagine a child who has trudged two long and dreary miles along bleak rail fences through the snows of a Canadian winter, to school; imagine him arriving before the time for official prayers, his parents having instructed him not to be present to hear them; imagine a school house with only one room—and there are plenty such in the country—and that the time for official prayers has arrived; he must be thrust into the cruel storm till the blasphemous mockery of official praying has been impudently hurried over as part of the duties of the day!

Official and forced prayers are as worthless as attempts to make men virtuous by compulsion.

No Guaranteed—Chance for Corruption!

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mr. Darche, a French member, introduced a Bill requiring the different Educational Institutions of Lower Canada, inasmuch as they receive about \$100,000 annually of the people's money, to make Returns to the Legislature, the same as similar Institutions in the Upper Province. But this would not suit the Coalition financiers, as it would place a wholesome check upon their means of buying support, and they resolved to vote it down. Mr. Cauchon, therefore, moved an amendment to that effect; and will our readers believe it? his amendment was actually carried, on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Bellingham, Blanchet, Brodeur, Bureau, Camoron, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Cheseau, Church, Clark, Crawford, Daoust of two Mountains, Delong, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Dufresne, Felton, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gill, Guevremont, Labelle, Laport, Le Boutillier, Larwell, Lemieux, Macbeth, M'Donald, of Kingston, McNab, Masson, Matheson, Mongenais, Meagher, Anjou, Morrison, O'Farrell, Pollette, Pouliot, Rankin, Robinson, Rodin, Shaw, Smith of Frontenac, Southwick, Spence, Thibaudoux, Turcotte, Whitney, Yielding—65.

Nays—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Bourasse, Brown, Chisholm, Cook (Oxford), Daoust (Beauharnois), Darche, Dorion (Athabaska), Ferguson, Ferris, Flint, Foley, Fraser, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Jackson, John, Laberge, Lumsden, Lyons, MacDonald (Glengary), Mackenzie, Marchand, Mattice, Merritt, Munroe, Patrick, Prevost, Ralph, Sanborn, Scatchard, Somerville, Valois, Wilson, Wright—30.

Let Upper Canada Reformers mark the names italicized in the Yeas; and treat them as the parties deserve when they next appear at the Hustings. A large amount of the people's money is annually expended, and no one knows how or for what purpose; at least, the country don't, perhaps the Coalitionists do, yet these Hon. gentlemen, as guardians of the public good, vote to keep their constituents in ignorance. Perhaps it is for the country's good to keep the people ignorant of what her chief rulers are doing; but it seems to us like patterning after old Nicholas the Autocrat of Russia. We are pleased to find that two of the Ridings of York and North and South Ontario members voted like true Representatives. So far as Upper Canada is concerned a majority voted against the Ministry; which

fact, it is stated, made them feel particularly sore and gave them much annoyance.

OMINOUS.—Rumour at Quebec says that the New Commissioner of Crown Lands, a few days ago withdrew the favor (?) of supplying his Department with stationery, from the stationer who has long done it (he being a Protestant), and bestowed that patronage on the principal bookseller to His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. Also, that he has withdrawn the bookbinding from the party who has for years done it, and given the work to a protégé of that same dignitary. These are no small matters in themselves; yet, as indicating the present state of things and the tendency of the Coalition, they are important.

Knowing ones at Quebec state that Atty General McDonald and Post Master General Spence, disagree with the rest of their loving colleagues; and threaten resignation if they cannot have more their own way. The principal cause of disagreement, so with certain Pharisees, is in reference to recent appointments made. The story, no doubt, is a hoax; either intended to create sympathy for Spence, or pave the way for him and McDonald to form a new Ministry, to be called a *liberal* Government. If for either of these purposes, they are rather late; for the present Opposition as well as a large proportion of the Coalition supporters, would never allow Hincks and his party to again succeed by another "Jump Jim Crow" movement. As to the threats of resignation, that is all moonshine! They never will loose their hold upon the "loaves and fishes" as long as there is the "ghost" of a chance of retaining their places.

From our own Correspondent.

Quebec, 7th March, 1885.
The monopoly which appeared to have fastened upon the Legislative Assembly was most effectively disturbed on Monday night last, by the Hon. Mr. Spence, who, during a discussion on Mr. Mackenzie's Bill to exempt a portion of the personal effects of debtors from seizure under execution, took occasion to deliver himself of his long pent up wrath against these simple-minded people—both in Parliament and out of it—who have hitherto failed to give him the credit he desires for "the immense sacrifice" in uniting with those whose political opinions he had always opposed; and who do not choose to endorse his doctrine—that the Clergy Reserve Act of the former part of this session, would not be worth two pence without the consultation clause. He was not content to remind the House of his own superlative liberality, but assured his auditors that his colleagues were "equally liberal with himself." Wonderful disclosure! Who doubts it? What a pity that the people will not off with their hats, and with one long, loud and hearty cheer, assure the Hon. (?) Postmaster General of their unbounded sympathy for a gentleman so self-sacrificing! But to it is, and I may much doubt the success of his appeal in this instance.

His declarations of the liberality of his colleagues was not destined to go long without a practical illustration as yesterday, Mr. Darche, a Lower Canadian Member, moved the second reading of a Bill requiring certain returns from the many educational institutions receiving aid from time to time from the public chest.

The following is the Bill in full:

An Act to require Educational Institutions receiving aid from the Province to lay certain Returns before the Legislature yearly.

"Whereas it is desirable that the Legislature be in possession of the fullest information touching those Educational Institutions to which aid is granted out of the Provincial Funds: Be it therefore enacted, &c.,

"The Corporation Directors, Managers or other person or persons having the charge of any College, School or Educational Institution of any kind in this Province, for which any aid shall be granted out of the Provincial or Public Funds, in the presence of any future Session of the Provincial Parliament, shall within the first fifteen days of the Session next after that in which such aid shall have been granted, lay before the Governor and each of the other Branches of the Legislature, a Return showing the real property and the estimated value of the personal property held by or for the use and purposes of such College, School or Educational Institution, the expenditure on account of the same for the then last calendar year, the number and names of the Professors, Tutors, Masters or Teachers employed therein, distinguishing which of them are Laymen and which are Ecclesiastics, the number of scholars or pupils attending the same, and their names and the sums paid by or for them, and which if they are educated gratuitously, and the course of education followed in the Institution: Provided that nothing therein contained shall be understood to oblige any Institution or person already bound by any former law to lay such Return before each Branch of the Legislature to make a second Return for the same period under this Act."

Your readers may judge of my surprise, and, in fact, of the surprise of every one else who had the privilege of witnessing the fact, when to very reasonable measure was met by the Government by a motion for a six months' hiatus.

Parliament is annually applied for aid to all kinds of institutions, from a Village Academy to the highest University in the Land. The aid sought is generally granted, and I trust in many instances, is the means of doing much good; yet what more reasonable requirement than that Parliament shall be informed of what is done with the money voted? But no! this very liberal Government, composed of men who, for their country's good, consented to abandon all their former professions (so they say) to prevent anarchy and confusion—of men described by one of their own number as "entirely liberal," decided that no such returns are necessary—in fact, that it is right to hand over large sums of the public money to pay persons who may seek therefor, to be expended as the applicants may choose, without giving any account thereof.

Although this liberal host, proposed by a member of the said liberal (?) Government, was carried by a majority, it is some satisfaction to know that at least a majority of five of the Upper Canada members present, voted against it; thus showing that very liberal Government—and their very liberal defender—at least one-half of the country did not approve of their policy in this matter.

Another illustration of the liberality of the same managers of the affairs of this country, was furnished this evening, on the appearance at the Bar of the House of four Deputy Returning Officers from the County of Kamouraska, charged on their own confessions, sworn to before a select committee of the House, with having, at the Election held in said county in July last, registered several thousand illegal and fictitious votes—and returning their Poll Books including said votes.

Their defence was, that they were compelled to do it through fear of violence; although they all

knowledge that no personal violence was committed or even attempted—and in the case of two of them, they copied the names from loose sheets, on which they were scribbled, after the poll closed!!! In one instance the Deputy acknowledged that he had employed an additional Poll Clerk, because one could not enter the names fast enough!

Yet, in the face of all these facts, the leader of that very liberal Government proposed that the plea of the Returning Officers who had thus trifled with—aye, violated, the dearest right of freemen—that of fear—should be considered sufficient justification for their conduct; and that they should be discharged! A majority discharged them; and they go free, without even a reproof!

Would such conduct be tolerated in Upper Canada? I think not.

Yours,

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Post Guilfordbury—4th Ward.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—In conformity with a resolution adopted at a public meeting held in Newland, on the 8th of October of last year, by J. J. Dorn, Esq., Township Councillor for Ward No. 4, who was assisted on the occasion by Mr. David Wilson, of Blarney—for the purpose of contributing in aid of the Patriotic Fund, I have the honor to inform you that the sum of \$28 85, 50c, was collected; and a deputation of four gentlemen was appointed to canvass different parts of the Ward and take up subscriptions. It is probable, therefore, that in a few days, a much larger amount will be contributed.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedt Servt.,

W. H. MARRIAGE, Sec'y to Meeting.

[Since the above was received the following songs, that were sung on the occasion, have been received.

—ED. ERA.]

A PATRIOTIC SONG.
We will cheer our nation,
We'll cheer them with love,
We're blest in our station
From heaven above;
Our hearts they are feeling
What others have known,
And now we're revealing,
Nor treating with scorn.

With love to our Sovereign
We're lending a hand;
Long may Britain govern,
That's blessing our land!
Our banners be floating
In nations abroad,
That peace is promoting,
And blessings to God.

Long may British armour
Bill Boat on the sea,
Her crown be a warner,
Proud Russia, to thee,
Let's set on her table
The gift of the Lord,
For He's made us lords
His gifts to record.

For heaven is blessing
The weak and the poor,
And we are professing
A crumb for their store.
'Tis heaven that gives us,
And we'll give again;
The call that's before us
Shall not be in vain.

It is the heart-hearted
That turns a deaf ear—
Soon may we be parted
From all we have here.
Then mercy's our treasure
If mercy we show—
God's love is our pleasure,
And heaven below.

The call is from a distant land,
Oh, brothers, shall we hear?
Withhold or reach a girling hand,
A deaf or listening ear.

'Tis by Jehovah's great command
That there is rich and poor;
A blessed or a fruitless land—
A full or empty store.

The Earth is given to us in trust,
And all that we possess;
And answer to our God we must,
For He can curse or bless.

D. WILSON.

Legislative Assembly.

Quebec, March 9.

Last night, after the report left, the House divided on the motion of Mr. Brown relative to the Clergy reserves, and the following was the division:

Yeas—Aikens, Bell, Biggar, Bourasse, Brown, Bureau, Church, Daoust of Beauharnois, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, Dorion of Drummond, Dorion of Athabaska, Dufresne, Ferguson, Ferris, Flint, Foley, Fraser, Gould, Hartman, Holton, John, Laberge, Lumsden, MacDonald of Glengary, MacDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchand, Mattice, Merritt, Munroe, Papin, Prevost, Ralph, Sanborn, Scatchard, Valois, Wilson, Wright and Young—41.

Nays—Alleyne, Bellingham, Brodeur, Cameron, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Cheseau, Chisholm, Clarke, Cook (Ottawa), Cook (Oxford South), Crayler, Daoust, (Two Mountains), Desaulniers, Dionne, Attorney-General Drummond, Felton, Fortier (Nicoll), Fortier (Bellevue), Forbes, Gamble, Gill, Guevremont, Jackson, Labelle, Larwell, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, McBeth, Attorney-General McDonald, Sir A. McNab, McCann, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morrison (Niagara), Morrison (Simcoe North), Murray, O'Farrell, Patrick, Polette, Poulet, Ross, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor-General Ross, Ross (Northumberland East), Shaw, Solicitor-General Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudoux, Turcotte, Whitney, and Yielding—62.

The Deputy Returning Officer at the Kamouraska election, Mr. Hudon appeared at the bar and on application by Mr. Chauveau, Sir A. McNab withdrew his motion of resolution declaring the said Deputy Returning Officer to have committed a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and the House proceeded to hear evidence of the defence.

Mr. Chapais was examined in his place and afterwards another witness.
Despatches from the Colonial Office inclosing despatches from the French Government, thanking the Province for the grant for the troops wounded in the Crimea, was laid before the House and read before the Speaker.

The House will resume the examination of the witnesses after the recess.

Quebec, 10th March.

INTERVIEW OF THE RETURNING OFFICERS ON WARRANT OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
This morning at 2 o'clock the Saguenay Returning Officers, Louis Lavoie, Edward Tremblay, Antoine Gray and Michael McCarthy, were committed to jail, under the Speaker's warrant for disobedience of their Oath in permitting names to be added to the poll-books than were voters for the County.

The Rouge party, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Turcotte and one or two other French Canadian members, were inclined to discharge the prisoners, but the evidence being strong and conclusive, 63 members voted for a proper punishment.

Sir A. McNab expressed his great satisfaction

at the vote of the House in vindication of the rights of the House and privileges of Parliament.

John McLellan another of the Saguenay Returning Officers seeing judgment passed upon his fellows, asked for delay to adduce exculpatory evidence was granted in him on condition of his remaining in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

ESCAPE OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.
Antonio, one of the prisoners, escaped from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, immediately after judgment was pronounced upon him, with the aid of some people outside the Bar.

A despatch from the French Government, acknowledging the receipt of their proportion of the money transmitted by the Parliament, in behalf of the Patriotic Fund, was read.

[TRANSLATION.]

My Lord, I have received the letter in which your Excellency has done me the favor to transmit to me a copy of the address voted by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, for the purpose of presenting to Her Britannic Majesty their congratulations on the victory gained on the Alma by the Allied arms; and of intimating their intention to contribute to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, sailors and marines, belonging to the combined forces of France and England engaged in the present war; while anxious to hasten the expression of my thanks, my Lord, I cannot find words to describe to you how deeply the Government of the Empire has been affected by this testimonial so expressive of their sympathy, which the inhabitants of Canada have thought fit to offer to the soldiers who are bravely supporting the honor of the flag of Great Britain and France in the Crimea. It is with the highest pleasure that we witness the spectacle of one sympathetic demonstration, embracing at once both fleets and both armies, and that we hear the sentiments of mutual friendship and esteem which already attach the latter so strongly here, re-echoed from beyond the Atlantic. Accepting, then, with deep gratitude in the name of the Government of the Emperor, the portion of the money transmitted by Canada to the Allied Armies, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I am prepared to receive, whenever you consider it expedient to remit it to me, the £10,000 of which the offering intended for the French army and fleet consists. It shall be my care to forward it immediately to the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine whose duty it will become to make a proportionate distribution thereof between the two departments. I avail myself, &c., &c.

(Signed) DROUVIN DE L'HUY.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion made by the hon. Sir Allan MacNab on Wednesday last, that Jos. M. Hudon, Esq., Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of Rivière Ouelle, at the election of a member to represent the County of Kamouraska, held on the 25th and 29th days of July, has been guilty of a gross breach of duty in suffering a large number of persons from the parishes of St. Deau, St. Roch, and other places, without the said County of Kamouraska, to vote at the said election as *Usurfructuaries* without their having previously taken an oath of qualification pursuant to the requirements of the Act 12 Vic. Cap. 37, and said motion was, with leave of the House, being informed that Mr. Hudon attended at the bar, he was called to the bar.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau then presented a petition from the said Mr. Hudon which was received and read, praying that Chas. E. Panet, of Quebec, Advocate, J. Bechard, of Kamouraska, Notary, J. C. Chapais, Esq., a member of the House, and Felix Fortier, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, may be heard at the bar as witnesses in support of the petitioner's defence. On motion of Hon. Mr. Cartier, it was ordered that the prayer of the said petition be granted; and that as the said witnesses are in attendance they be now heard.

The witnesses having been heard accordingly, on motion of Hon. Sir A. McNab, the further consideration of the question was postponed till Monday next.

The House being informed that Mr. Gagne attended at the bar; he was called to the bar.

On motion of Mr. Panet, it was ordered that Mr. Gagne be heard by council on Monday next.

The order for the appearance of the Deputy Returning Officers for Saguenay being read.

Hon. Sir Allan MacNab moved that Louis Lavoie, Deputy Returning Officer for the parish of Les Éboulements, at the late election for the County of Saguenay, was privy to the fraudulent and illegal inscribing of names on the poll-book of the said parish; and that he has thereby been guilty of a gross breach of privilege of the House.

Mr. Laberge moved that this House do now adjourn.

The same routine was gone through in the case of A. Guay, Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Agnes at the late election for Saguenay with the same result.

Also the same in regard to Mr. McCarly, Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Urbain, County of Saguenay.

After the adjournment, it appears that Mr. A. Guay, escaped from the custody of the Sergeant, and up to this time he has not been recaptured.

The East Branch Election Committee has determined to report in favor of Mr. D. Christie. The report will be presented on Monday.

The Hon. Sir A. McNab's motion was then agreed to.—Yeas, 63; Nays, 15.

Sir A. McNab moved that the said L. Lavoie, for the said offence, be committed to common goal of the district of Quebec for the term of 10 days, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

Mr. Wilson moved in amendment that the words "30 days" be substituted for "10 days," in case the House shall be in session so long.—Yeas, 12; Nays, 56.

The main motion was then agreed to.—Yeas, 60; Nays, 15.

Hon. Sir A. McNab moved that the Tremblay Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Etienne, at the late election of the County of Saguenay, was privy to the fraudulent and illegal inscribing of names on the poll-book for the said Parish, and that he has been thereby guilty of a high misdemeanor and a gross breach of the privileges of this House.—Yeas, 60; Nays, 15.

Mr. Pouliot moved that the House do now adjourn.

Negatively upon a division.

Sir A. McNab moved that the said Returning Officer of Tremblay be committed to the common goal of the district of Quebec, for the term of ten days, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

Yeas—62. Nays—15.

Quebec, March 12.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that Guay, one of the Saguenay Returning Officers committed to prison by the House on Friday last, had escaped from his custody and was still at large.

Chateaugay, with respect to the tract of land in dispute between the Seigneur of Beauharnois and the inhabitants, with power to send for papers, persons and records relating thereto, and to report thereon to this House from time to time, the said Committee to be composed of Messrs. Somerville, Masson, Dewitt, Wilson and the mover.

The motion was opposed by the law officers of the crown, as tending to interfere with a question now pending in the courts of law, and rejected by the House.—Yeas 41; Nays 61.

With reference to the faculties of Law and Medicine in the University of Toronto, &c., the Government stated that they had the latter under consideration, and would act in the matter whereupon the motion was dropped.

Mr. Guevremont introduced a bill to amend the several Municipal Acts for Lower Canada, to exempt Municipalities from all charges and taxes for roads within the limits of 20th boroughs and incorporated villages.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved an address, to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause measures to be taken, without further delay, for the carrying into effect the act passed the last session for administering justice in the territory acquired by the treaty with the Indians, on the north shore of Lake Huron and Superior, and also for surveying and retelling the wild lands in such part of it as may on examination be found fit for settlement. The Government stated they had the matter now under consideration, and shortly would make known their decision respecting the course to be adopted. The motion was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. McDonald of Glengary, an address was granted for the correspondence, official reports, &c., respecting a claim of Clark Gamble for land scrip found on the original claim of the late Oliver Everett, for 1500 acres of crown domain.

Mr. Dufresne asked if Ministers intended to change the system of making Roads to new settlements, so as to offer them to public competition.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond said the Ministers did not intend to do so, no complaint had been made, and the present system was deemed more economical.

Mr. Foley moved an address for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments since November last, on the subject of any alteration in the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province, and all correspondence relating to the recent appointments made to the honourable body.

Sir A. N. McNab said there was no correspondence, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sol Gen. Smith moved to add Mr. Lorange to the Committee on Ministerial Corruption, in place of Mr. Lemieux, whose ministerial duties prevented his continuance upon it.

Mr. Brown thought the new member should either be proposed by the committee itself or nominated by the House.

After some discussion, in which the delay of the proceedings of the Committee were dwelt upon by members of the opposition, the House rose before coming to a decision.

Quebec, March 13.

Last night after the report left the discussion being continued.

On the motion of Solicitor General Smith, Mr. Lorange was named by the House as a member of the Committee on charges against the late ministry.

The trial of Hudon, the Kamouraska Returning Officer was proceeded with and he was committed to jail for twenty-four hours, for his illegal conduct.

After routine business, the Hon. Messrs. Cartier and Cauchon, and Bellingham, and Morrison of Niagara were added to the Railroad and Canals, and the Hon. Mr. Cameron, Sanborn, and Hudon to the committee on private bills.

The Hon. Sir A. McNab introduced a bill to incorporate a bill to regulate the Militia of this Province. A lengthy discussion ensued, turning principally on the alleged delay of the Ministry bringing down the Legislative Council Bill.

In reply to a question from Mr. Boutiller, the Commissioner of Public Works said the subject of opening a road from Matane along the St. Lawrence to the north shore of Gaspé Bay was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Pouliot introduced a bill to incorporate *L'Académie des institutions de la Providence de St. Hyacinthe*.

Mr. Pouliot introduced a bill to amend the law respecting the property qualification of Justices of the Peace by reducing the same.

Mr. Spence introduced a bill to abolish the postage on newspapers and for other purposes connected with the Post Office Department.

Small text block in the top left corner, likely a notice or advertisement.

THE NEW ERA.

NEWARK, Friday, May 10th, 1855.

It will be seen by reference to a communication published elsewhere, that the people of the 4th Ward of East Greenwich, have subscribed \$8 to 50¢ in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The Reform Central Vigilance Committee will meet on Wednesday evening next, the 24th inst., at this Office. A general attendance is requested.

By private information from Quebec we learn that if the inhabitants of Newmarket will establish a Mechanics' Institute in the place, £50 will be appropriated as a government grant the present year.

We have received from the Clerk of the United Counties Council, J. Elliott, Esq., a Copy of the By-Laws and proceedings of the last meeting of that Body. Some extracts will be made next week.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen, that the Township Clerk of Whitechurch, J. W. Collins, Esq., has published the names of parties who have taken out Store or Shop Licenses for the present year. In connection with this, we may mention that the Sons of Temperance of Newmarket Division, have formed a Committee, whose duty appears to be, to prosecute all parties violating the law or selling without License.

We have been requested, both by letter and personally, from different parties, to state that the writer of a piece of Poetry which appeared some time ago over the signature of "D. W." was not David Wilson; not because of any wrong sentiment expressed, but because numbers have annoyed him by asking if he was the writer. In the article referred to, there was neither personal abuse or low or unbecoming language; and if parties become irritated when articles of that description are published, we cannot help it.

People seldom ever take into consideration the awkward position of the conductor of a public journal; and according to the prevailing notion, he must please everybody. If one individual writes an article displeasing to another, the offended is at liberty to reply if he chooses. This being the case, what one man can blame the Editor? One individual went so far in his letter as to demand the name of the writer. Don't he wish he may get it? In justice to Mr. Wilson we may state it was not him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Pacific.

Battle of Eupatoria.

Louis Napoleon going to the Crimea—Rites in England—Death of Joseph Hume Esq.—33,000 Russians sick.

New York 14th March, 12 noon. The Pacific has just arrived, bringing London dates to the 24th of February.

The Africa and Sarah Sands had not arrived. In Parliament Mr. Roebuck's motion of enquiry into the conduct of the war was carried.

Mrs. Gladstone, Herbert, and Graham have resigned. A battle had taken place between the Turks under Omar Pacha, and a Russian force under General Liprandi.

The Russians were repulsed. Lord Russell has been appointed Colonial Secretary.

Lord Maglan is reported to have resigned. Lord Leven has been re-called.

Consent—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs slightly declined. It was officially announced that on the 17th, Gen. Liprandi, with 40,000 Russians and 70 guns, attacked the Turks at Eupatoria. Omar Pacha commanded the Turks. The battle lasted four hours, when the Russians retired with the loss of 500.

Affairs before Sebastopol are entirely unchanged. The Vienna Peace Conference will be open in a few days. There was much distress in England owing to the unusual severity of the winter. General riots had occurred at Liverpool and London in consequence.

The Palmerston Ministry had fallen to pieces—Graham, Gladstone, and Herbert, having resigned, ostensibly on account of the passage of Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee to inquire into the management of the war. Private squabbles in the Cabinet are however believed to be the cause.

Rumor says the Roebuck party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Lord Raglan, and one or more ex-ministers.

Mr. Russell was troubled in reconstructing the Cabinet, and had not fully completed it. Lord John Russell takes the Colonial Secretaryship, as a stop gap, but completes his mission to Vienna.

Rumor gives Lord Elgin a seat in the Cabinet, as a member of the Board of Control.

The Earl of Carlisle is to be Viceroy of Ireland. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is Mr. Lewis an untitled man.

Members of the Government expressed considerable hopes that pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace.

War measures continue throughout Europe. Louis Napoleon seems determined to proceed to the Crimea. England and Austria have advised him to stay at home.

Russia has declared war on Sardinia. It is stated, but not confirmed, that Turkey has joined the Western Powers, but Naples has not. Lord Raglan has resigned—it is said to avoid a recall.

The Earl of Leven and some other officers have been invited to resign.

Joseph Hume is dead—he was much respected and is much regretted.

Sir Charles Wood takes Sir James Graham's place, as First Lord of the Admiralty.

On the 19th the Royal assent was given to the N.A. Fishery Bill.

The Convention between Great Britain and the Porte, for the enlistment of the Turkish contingent, and an interesting debate occurred upon going into Committee on the Army Estimates.

Lord Palmerston contended that the sufferings of the army in the Crimea arose from physical causes, and not from want of man to control. Those sufferings were not confined to the British Army. The Russian sick and wounded being 33,000. Lord Palmerston announced that Lord Leven had been recalled in consequence of his difference with Lord Raglan.

In a general debate upon the conduct of the war, the Earl of Harrowby expressed the opinion that a great mistake had been made in not calling the oppressed nationalities of Europe to mind, in the present struggle.

Lord Leven requested that compulsory measures should be resorted to to fill up the ranks of the service.

In the House of Commons a discussion arose in regard to the commerce of Russia since the commencement of the war. It is stated in debate that under the present system of blockade the interior of Russia had suffered no injury; £10,000,000 had gone from Great Britain to that country; and it was stated that it was to be before the House the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on international arrangements during the time of war. It was stated, however, that the two countries were on the most friendly terms.

THE Battle of Eupatoria, on the 17th inst., was a severe one, lasting 4 hours, when the Russians retired with the loss of 500. The Vienna Peace Conference will be open in a few days. There was much distress in England owing to the unusual severity of the winter. General riots had occurred at Liverpool and London in consequence.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 18, 1855.

The market is dull in consequence of bad weather. During the whole week, however, wheat has been selling at 24 to 25. Flour 30 to 35. Oats 12 to 13. Other quotations the same as last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHO WANTS A WHIP?

To Encourage Agriculture and assist the Society, the President of the North York Branch Agricultural Society will give a NEW CARRIAGE WHIP.

Silver Mounted—value \$6, to any member of the Society who will procure the largest number of New Subscribers—the number must exceed 20, and pay the amount of their subscriptions to the Treasurer of the Society on or before the 14th April, the day of the General Meeting. The Whip may be seen at the Store of Joseph Cawthra Esq., Treasurer, Newmarket. Whitechurch, March 15, 1855.

Township Notice.

In conformity with an order of the Municipal Council of the Township of Whitechurch, I hereby publish and make known the parties that have received a License to sell spirituous liquors in said Township for the year 1855, viz—

J. Cavethra, Wm. Leamy, James Morris, Robert Kirkpatrick, Richard MacNeil, Thos. Ransom—A. J. Cawthra, to sell by retail in quantities not less than one quart.

Joseph Hewitt, Thos. Mosier, Arthur Stapleton, John Kester, James Forsyth, Charles Horsford and John Kinsman—A Term License, to sell by retail, to be consumed therein in accordance with the Law provided in that behalf.

J. W. COLLINS, Clerk and Treasurer, Whitechurch.

March 13, 1855.

Holland Landing Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the above Foundry, are prepared to execute orders of every description.

MACHINERY

With despatch, and as cheap as any establishment in Canada; and from their practical knowledge of Machinery in all its branches, they feel confident in stating that all work manufactured under their superintendence will, in point of durability and finish, not be excelled by any establishment of the kind in Canada. Also,

BLACKSMITHS' WORK

Of every description. They also beg to state that they have been at considerable expense in getting up some of the latest improved

STOVE PATTERNS,

And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable terms. Also, a variety of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Ploughs, one and two Horse Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Threshing Machines, &c., &c. Old Copper, Brass & old Iron taken in exchange. J. WALTON & Co. Holland Landing, March 9, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE North half of Lot No. 20, in the 2nd concession of the Township of Tecumseh, containing 100 acres—75 of which are cleared—

Will be sold by Public Auction, ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH APRIL, 1855.

The soil is of the best quality, situated two miles from the Village of Brownsville.

Terms—One Thousand Dollars will be required down; the remainder may remain on interest for 5 years, if desired, by paying the interest yearly.

Sale at Wm. Boddy's Hotel, in Brownsville, At 10 o'clock a. m., on the day aforesaid.

LEVI HUGHES.

Tecumseh, Feb. 28, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to contract for Buildings. Having had experience in Toronto in some of the best shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—having constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work—

Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,

Mouldings of any size, Fan Lights, Trusses, &c., &c. Made to Order, and all work Warranted.

SHOP—Late Playfair's tavern, Yonge-street. All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.

JOHN RANKIN, Builder.

Aurora, March 8, 1855.

North Richardson,

CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c.

Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.

OFFICE—Old Stand, Prospect Street.

Newmarket, 1855.

Oxen and Pigs for Sale!

FOR Sale by private bargain, 2 Yoke of Oxen, 5 and 6 years old. Also, One Sow in pig, and about 14 store Hogs.

Apply at the GLENVILLE MILLS, King, March 8, 1855.

To Builders and Others.

PERSONS willing to contract for the Erection of a

Brick Dwelling House, at Aurora,

May inspect the Plans and Specifications at the Subscriber's Office, until the 15th day of March.

The advertiser does not engage to

take the lowest Tender; nor will any be accepted unless satisfactory. All further particulars will be given at the subscriber's office.

CHARLES DOAN.

Aurora, March 1, 1855.

TO LET,

FIFTY Acres of Land, Forty-Five of which are cleared, belonging to the Estate of the late

WILLIAM R. EVANS,

Composed of the North West quarter of Lot No. 6, in the 4th concession of East Greenwich.

For Terms and particulars apply to

SAMUEL HARROLD,

Execution.

March 3rd, 1855.

Agricultural Machinery.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of East and North Greenwich and Georgian Bay, that he has been appointed AGENT for the sale of

PALMER & WILLIAMS' IMPROVED,

Self Raking Reapers,

Reaper's MOWING MACHINE, and GEORGE'S

Grain Drill and Threshing CULTIVATOR.

WILLIAM CANE,

Queensville, Feb. 28, 1855.

Cash for Wheat!

THE subscriber will pay Cash for any quantity of Good Merchantable Wheat, delivered at

BRADFORD, HOLLAND LANDING,

or at the NEWMARKET RAILWAY Station;

Or at the NEWMARKET MILLS. It Begs will be furnished for any quantity delivered at Railway

Station, &c.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, Jan. 18, 1855.

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed for FIVE SHILLINGS.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.

Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having joined a Copartnership, under the name of Josiah James & Co., on the 15th of June, 1854, for the purpose of carrying on the

Planing, Sawing and Turning Business. They are now ready to execute all orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and despatch.

JOSIAH JAMES, JOHN DENNIS.

The Shop is situated on the first Side Line below Newmarket, near P. Pearson's Blacksmith Shop.

Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

A CARD.

WE return thanks to our customers, for their patronage during the past year; and especially to the undersigned for their kind and liberal support.

Our efforts to supply Customers with Christmas Groceries at Fair Prices, met with decided success, and encourages us now, when a New Year has dawned, to begin with vigorous and redoubled exertions, to supply the finest description of

GROCERIES!

And most wholesome

WINES AND LIQUORS.

At the very lowest prices consistent with the successful management of the Establishment of

THOS. BROWN & Co.,

Grocers, &c.,

47, Yonge St., 3 doors North of King St.

Toronto Jan. 21, 1855.

50 CHOPPERS WANTED.

WANTED, on Lot No. 16, in the 2nd Concession of Whitechurch, 50 CHOPPERS, to engage in chopping Cord Wood; to whom good wages will be paid in Cash.

SETH ASHTON.

Newmarket, Jan. 29, 1855.

600 bunches of Shingles

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—Cheap for cash. Apply to the

NEW ERA Office.

Newmarket, March 9, 1855.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,

KETCHUM'S IMPROVED

Mowing Machine,

BENNETT, GOULD & CO.'S IMPROVED

3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,

AND GANSON'S IMPROVED

GRAIN DRILL,

CAPABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat (on ground prepared) in a day. The advantages to be derived from the above Machinery to the Farmer, are too well known to require any comment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor, is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is the authorized Agent for Whitechurch, and either or all of the above articles will be forwarded immediately.

J. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Newmarket, January 24th, 1855.

Saw Mill For Sale.

THE Subscriber begs to offer for sale, 13 Acres of Land, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 8th Concession of King, upon which there is erected a

SAW MILL, DWELING HOUSE,

And Stable. The Mill is new and well situated on the Humber River. For particulars apply on the premises, or to the subscriber at Aurora.

O. L. BOYNTON.

King, February 19, 1855.

Strayed.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 74, Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitechurch, on the 12th inst., a

DARK BROWN MARE,

About 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

BENJAMIN WILLIS.

Yonge Street, Feb. 22, 1855.

The Prairie Blossom

A New Brand of

Honey Dew Plug Tobacco,

Manufactured from the best Virginia Leaf.

Price 1s 3d per lb.

Sold only, in Toronto, by

THOS. BROWN & CO.,

Grocers, &c.,

47, Yonge Street, 3 doors North of King-st.

WANTED.

600,000 FEET OF LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will pay CASH on the delivery of the above quantity of Lumber, at either the Landing, Newmarket or Aurora Stations, on the Northern Railroad.

WM. SOUTHWARD.

Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1855.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner Business. Also, a Journeyman Carpenter. Apply to the subscriber, Water-street.

WM. ADAM.

Newmarket, March 6, 1855.

HURRAH! FOR SOMETHING NEW!

New Store & New & Cheap Goods!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Whitechurch and surrounding Townships, that he has opened a Store and

Brook Building, lately owned by Mr. W. A. Clark, on Water Street, near the Post Office.

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description, comprising Fine and Fancy Articles, that has ever been imported in Newmarket. These Goods have all been imported the present season, and therefore comprise the LATEST

STYLES AND FASHIONS

Of the day. The Ladies as well as Gentlemen of this Vicinity will find themselves agreeably disappointed, when comparing these Goods with others of their purchases made in this place, as regards Quality, Style & Price! Also, a choice collection of

Teap, Groceries, Fruits,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CHINA,

Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs

&c.—all of which, a very large Stock, must be disposed of speedily, to make room for Spring Imports; the public can rely, therefore, upon finding prices extremely Low!

FARMERS PRODUCE, of all kinds, will be bought at the Highest Market Price.

The Subscriber, by strict attention to business, and having but ONE OVER PAID, is to be favored with a portion of public patronage.

DONALD SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, Dec. 14th, 1854.

Wanted Immediately!

AT the NEWMARKET FACTORY, in exchange for

Cloths, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels and Knitting Yarn,

10,000 LBS. WOOL.

5000 SHEEPFUR, 300 CORN WOOD,

50 BARRELS SOAP!

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

Also, Manufacturing by the Yard, will be done punctually, in a workman-like manner, and at the lowest rates. Persons having WOOL, to get manufactured or to exchange, will find it their interest to call at the Newmarket Factory.

S. TORRY, Proprietor,

W. A. CLARK, Agent.

Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854.

REMOVAL!!

New Millinery Establishment.

THE MISSES MALLOY

(FROM ROCHESTER.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have REMOVED their

Millinery Establishment

From the building next door to the North American, to the Brick residence of Mr. SUTHERLAND, nearly opposite the Christian Chapel, Main Street Newmarket. And having lately purchased a large and fashionable Stock of Millinery Goods, are now prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and dispatch.

Paris, London & New York Fashions

Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made according to fancy.

WANTED—Several Apprentices to the Millinery Business.

Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE

Newmarket, November 29th, 1854.

MILLINERY

AND

Dress Making!

THE subscriber is now prepared to enter fully into the

DRESS MAKING

